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attempt made by American writers to generalize concerning the relations of the clan and gens from a study of American tribes alone; he shows that the matriarchal does not necessarily precede the patriarchal system in general, and that the clan "is still on defense even in North America."

Our author describes the temperament of the American aborigines as "moody, reserved, and wary"; we had supposed that this "conventional Indian" had been finally banished from scientific literature. The Indian doubtless exhibits such traits when in contact with the blight of civilization, but this is certainly not the case when he is among his kindred, as has been made known by several writers and as we have learned from personal observation among several tribes from the Arctic Sea to Mexico.

In the *Ethnology* no general divisions of the Caucasian race based upon physical structure were recognized, but in the present work the classification of Lapouge, Ripley, etc., is accepted and the entire branch is divided into the three groups: *Homo europæus*, *H. alpinus*, and *H. mediterraneus*. Concerning the generalizations of the "anthropo-sociologists" Professor Keane states his belief that "a huge superstructure seems to have been built upon very weak foundations." The comprehensive character of the work involves the brief treatment of many disputed questions regarding origins and relationships, yet the evidence is submitted for the most part with fairness and in a lucid and convincing style. Twelve plates of portrait types are given, some of them being reproductions from photographs of apparently indifferent quality.

FRANK RUSSELL.

Anthropological Notes. — In a paper read before the Anthropological Society of Paris, Oct. 6, 1898, M. Paul d'Enjoy declared that the black color of the teeth of the Annamese is due to the application of "noir animal et de la poudre de calambac," the process requiring much time and patience and not the result of betel chewing, as is commonly supposed.

In the *Revue de l'École d'Anthropologie* of June 15 are reported the investigations of Dr. Chemin upon the occurrence of bluish or slaty spots on the skin of Mongolian infants. These marks have been observed among the Chinese of the bay of Kouan-cheou-Han, Annamites, Minh-huongs, Chinese-Siamese metis, and among the Siamese of Bangkok. The spots disappear about the sixth year.

Mr. F. W. Rudler, in his presidential address, published in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Vol. I, Nos. 3 and 4, gives

an entertaining summary of recent progress in anthropology. With reference to the publication of an epitome of the *World's Work in Anthropology* he says: "In no English journal have we a systematic review of anthropological literature in any way comparable, for instance, with the valuable collection of classified "Referate" in the *Archiv fur Anthropologie*." "Experience, however, convinced me many years ago, when working on quite another subject, that it is practically impossible to organize a body of honorary contributors who can be relied upon for regular work of this kind." "Such work can never be systematically and satisfactorily done unless it is undertaken in a professional manner by a staff of paid contributors." The Address includes references to recent publications of unusual merit that awaken and extend a general interest in the science of anthropology.

In Vol. II, Part III, of the *Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History* Mr. Harlan I. Smith describes the "Archæology of Lytton, British Columbia." No definite age is assigned to remains discovered, but some of them, at least, are several hundred years old. The conclusions reached by this careful observer are that the prehistoric culture of the region in question resembles that of the present inhabitants of British Columbia; slight differences are seen in the shape of the arrowheads, and in the ancient pipes which resemble those of Oregon and Washington. The style of the prehistoric carving suggests cultural relations with the Pacific coast tribes; the presence of seashells proves the occurrence of inter-tribal trade in the same direction. "On the whole, however, the prehistoric culture of the interior of British Columbia shows greater affinity to that of the western plateaus than to that of the North Pacific coast. Up to this time we have no evidence of a change of type or of a material change of culture since the earliest times of which we have knowledge."

In the *Annual Report* of the President of the American Museum of Natural History of New York for 1898 it is stated, in the account of the department of Anthropology, that "at no period in the history of this department has so much been done for its development or so many additions been made to its collections as during the present year." New laboratories and exhibition halls have been opened, and valuable collections from Central and South America have been installed. Of special interest are the specimens received from the parties engaged in the Jesup North Pacific Expeditions.

In the March number of *l'Anthropologie* W. L. H. Duckworth gives a brief account of a living anthropoid which he regards as an inter-

mediate form between the chimpanzee and the gorilla. "Johanna" has survived the vicissitudes of menagerie life for an unusually long period; she was kept in the zoölogical gardens at Lisbon for four years, was brought to America, and later was transported to England, where she has lived a year.

In the *American Antiquarian* for May appears "the first thorough, complete, and reasonably scientific investigation and description" of the quaternary deposits at Abbeville, France. The paper deals with the topography, fauna, and implements of the region.

O. T. Mason presents an admirable summary of "Aboriginal American Zoötechny" in the January *Anthropologist*. He divides the study into the following chapters: I, American Indian zoölogy, or ethno-zoölogy in America. II, Exploitive zoötechny—the activities associated with the capture and domestication of animals. III, Elaborative zoötechny—the activities practiced on the animal after capture. IV, Ultimate products of zoötechny and their relations to human happiness. V, Social organizations and corporations. VI, The progress of knowledge in zoötechny, including the growth of language. VII, Religion and the animal kingdom. The paper concludes with a table of the number of clans or gentes and the animal totems of the principal tribes.

In the April *Anthropologist* a timely article by Stewart Culin deals with the games of Hawaii; ninety-one in all are given, all amusements except the dance being included. Many of the ancient games have disappeared, yet the Hawaiians are a pleasure-loving people and have adopted many foreign amusements. The author says: "I have refrained from expressing any conclusions based on the material here presented. In general the games described may be referred to the continent of Asia or to recent European or American influence. There are several, however, which are more directly analogous to games played by the American Indians." A systematic comparison of these is promised in a forthcoming paper.

F. R.

ZOÖLOGY.

Nucleus of Mammalian Blood Corpuscles.—The blood of mammalian embryos, as is well known, contains numerous nucleated blood corpuscles. These in the adult give place to corpuscles which